that can be produced abroad.

But while the eastern manufacturers are beginning to demand free raw material, let us of this vast section demand

free machinery, for free machinery will

It is said that a reduced tariff will re-

duce the revenues. Experience teaches the contrary, as Mr. Calhoun demon-

reduction of the tariff 50 per cent. will

is to abolish the tax on tobac-co, sugar, wine, spirits, beer, &c. These are the necessaries of life, and

the poor are taxed on their wheat \$175,-

000,000 a year. There are, perhaps, 10,000,000 laboring people. Then they

are taxed on these things about \$18

John S. Swann.

Let me conclude about the Virginia

debt as the old Roman did about Car-thage whenever he spoke or wrote,

CHALLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 8, 1887.

Sanitary Measures-Facts About the

Brain.

It should be remembered that when-

ever a dangerous hemorrhage occurs in any part of the body the brain should be kept as well supplied as possible with blood. For that purpose the head should be kept low on a level with the

body, or even lower, by elevating the foot of the bed when the hemorrhage is very great. It is surprising what losses of blood can be borne when this precaution is observed, and how quick-

An exception to the rule must be

adopted in fainting, when the heart

acts very feebly or searcely at all, and

fails to send to the brain the necessary

quantity of blood. By lowering the head and filling the brain with blood

the suspended machinery of life starts

A farmer in one of the southern coun

field in a fainting fit, to which he was

subject. Some negroes who were near ran to him and raised him up and held

him in that position until life was ex-tinct. Such an instance, no doubt, is

occurs, but the reason of it, which is

a very important matter, is not so well

The brain is much less liable to ordi-

It also retains its powers—except those of sensation, which are partly due

the other organs. Long after the mus-cular system has lost its strength and

activity and other parts of the body

exertion and retain its faculties in un-

W. H. WATRIAN.

Club.

As general of the small army of base-

ball players who win the glorious pen-

nant this year, W. H. Watkins is a na-

tional hero. He sprang suddenly into

the prominence which he enjoys as a

da, a little more than twenty-six years

ago. He has the advantages of a prac-tical base-ball experience, and is edu-

ginning to end. In 1876 he played with the Academy team of Milton. During the season of 1879–'80 he was a

big factor in the Maple-Leaf team of Guelph, who held the amateur cham-

pionship of Canada. After a brief

term with the amateur Atl nties, of St.

Thomas, he went to Port Huron in

1882, managing the club, and playing third base. In 1883 he managed the State championship

into the hands of the Port Hurons, and

the next season took charge of the Bay Citys. He was hustling that team to

the fore for the Northwestern-League

championship, leading all the clubs ex-cept the Grand Rapids, with which the

Bay Citys were tied, when the club dis-

banded. From Bay City Mr. Watkins

went to Indianapolis, and had that city's

when it was bought out by the Detroit.

Watkins has bought out some of the

The current number of L'Art has a

pennant, now over, a fast one.

club in the lead of the Western League.

league manager. Watkins arrived at Brantford, Cana-

diminished vigor.

afresh, and the danger is averted.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

per man per year.

the other organs.

Respectfully yours,

## A KNIGHT ERRANT. OM ASHIMOFF A TRUE SOLDIER OF

His Sword Finds Adventurous Work Among the Warring States of Three Continents.

A St. Petersburg letter says : Simultancously with the announcement that the Italian Government is making extensive preparations for a winter campaign at Massowah comes the news of the departure from Moscow for Abys-sinia on Wednesday last of Om Ashi-moff, with a large builtary and clerical following. The Russians gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of embarrassing Italy by giving the Negus unofficial aid in the shape of leaders and even men, while at the same time they are delighted to be able to add indirectly to the difficulties of England with regard to Egypt.

Om Ashimoff, Hetman of some 10,000 semi-independent Cossacks, is one of the most curious figures of contemporaneous Russian history. Resembling in many respects the "Raubritter" and knights-errant of olden times, he appears out of place and in the light of an anachronism in the prosaical and matter-of-fact life of the nineteenth century. His first appearance on the scene

was some eight or nine years ago, when be arrived in this city at the head of a numerous deputation of wild and semibarbarous-looking individuals, who blindly obeyed his every behest. They had come, he declared, to petition the Czar for permission to settle in the Caucasus on the deserted lands of those of the Tcherkess tribes which had emigrated to Asia Minor. In answer to the inquiries of the Government, he asserted that he was the Hetman, or chief, of a tribe of independent Cossacks, established in Persia, but professing the orthodox Greek religion and regarding the Czar as their supreme chief. Their princi-pal occupation, according to his ac-count, was that of escorting the caravans proceeding from Trebizonde and Batoum to Persia and to protect them against the Kurdish brigands. After some hesitation he admitted that his tribe was composed not only of refugees from the Caucasus, but also of vagabonds, convicts, and evil-doers of every kind and of every nationality. But as a set off against this he claimed that a most severe and iron discipline was maintained among the tribe; that they elected their own the tribe; that they elected their own officers and chiefs; that they considered it their bounden duty to light, massacre, and even pillage all infidels and their belongings; that they punish theft severely, and that they were devoted to the Czar. In fact, judging by Om Ashimoff's own account, his people spent their whole existence on horseback and gained their livelihood horseback and gained their livelihood at the point of the sword.

The Russian Government, after hav-ing verified all these statements, which at first they were inclined to disbelieve, at length gave a reluctant and qualified consent to the Hetman's petition. It was decided that an experiment should be made and that 400 of Ashimoff's Cossacks should be allowed to settle for a time in the Caucasus on trial. It is hardly necessary to add that before they had been there three months the whole surrounding country was in an uproar. They waged a constant warfare against the respectable inhabitants, indulged in rapine and pillage, and when the local authorities attempted to visit their camp in order to institute inquiries into their conduct, they received them with volconduct, they received them with vollevs of musketry which forced the gentlemen in uniform to beat a hasty retlemen in uniform to beat a hasty rethem to be at a hasty tlemen in uniform to beat a hasty re-treat. While professing the most blind father consented to allow him to follow devotion to the Czar, they made no effort to conceal their unmitigated contempt for a l Government officials, and in fact for every representative of authority whom they had not themselves thority whom they had not themselves the conceal their unmitigated contempt for a l Government officials, and in fact for every representative of authority whom they had not themselves the conceal their unmitigated contempt for a l Government officials, and in fact for every representative of authority whom they had not themselves thority whom they had not themselves the contempt for a looking with moderate success. In his expectation of the burley figure of the worthy porter in England or on this side of the water, black has been noticed as forming the cost of the burley figure of the worthy porter in England or on this side of the water, black has been noticed as forming the cost of the burley figure of the worthy porter in England or on this side of the water, black has been noticed as forming the cost of the burley figure of the worthy porter in England or on this side of the water, black has been noticed as forming the cost of the burley figure of the worthy porter in England or on this side of the water, black has been noticed as forming the cost of the burley figure of the worthy porter in England or on this side of the water, black has been noticed as forming the bony case, it is much less liable to in looking wonderingly at this character-black has been noticed as forming the bony case, it is much less liable to interpreted to the burley figure of the worthy porter in England or on this side of the water, black has been noticed as forming the bony case, it is much less liable to interpreted to the burley figure of the worthy porter in England or on this side of the water, black has been noticed as forming the cost of the water.

I with their gravy in those days? The burley figure of the worthy porter in England or on this side of the water.

I cooking wonderingly at this character-black has been noticed as forming th ral of the Caucasus, Prince Dondarofftheir former homes in Persia.

made his way to Constantinople. While there he was brought into o tact with members of the British Emwhich he was to return to his people organize his warriors, and make a raid into Turkestan for the purpose of destroying the Central Asian railway, now in course of construction by the Russian Government. It was agreed that he should be paid a stipulated amount for every mile of permanent way destroyed, and he experienced but little difficulty in obtaining from the somewhat credulous Britishers a large sum of money in the shape of an ad-

Within a few days after receiving the gold he disappeared with his two companions from Constantinople, but insteading of returning to his own tribe, as arranged with the British military attache, he turned his footsteps to-wards Egypt. He was seen at Cairo, and then he disappeared completely from view, nothing more being heard of him until he turned up about eighteen months ago in Abyssinia, at the Court of the Negus. According to his own account, after

leaving Cairo he succeeded in reaching the Mahdi in the Soudan, and took part in several of the encounters with the British troops. Although we have only Ashimoff's over expenses besides. The success of own version on which to rely in the this enterprise was pronounced. For matter, there are many grounds for believing his assertion to be true. The certs averaged 20,000 francs a night. In British officers, especially those of the late Sir Herbert Stewart's flying column, have repeatedly insisted that the rebel forces which they encountered during the Soudan campaign were led and organized by white men, and many of the English outposts execut having been able to distinguish assert having been able to distinguish fair-baired warriors among the enemy's forces. Ashimoff claims to have been present at the fall of Khartoum, and | in England and the United States as in relates that shortly afterward he quitted the rebel army and made his way to Abyssinia. When asked as to how he could have reconciled himself to fight in the ranks of Mohammedans against Christians he exclaimed! "What Christians? Why, Protestants, Jesuits, and Mohammedans are all one and the same thing. They are all infidels and enemies of the Czar."

There is much analogy between the

form of Coptict Christianism pro-fessed by the Abyssinians and the orthodox Greek rite as practiced in Rus-sia. Ashimoff was, therefore, exceedingly well received by King John, and soon contracted the firmest kind of friendship with Ras-al-Loula, the Abyssinian commander-in-chief. He greatly assisted the latter in organizing his army and in arranging for the deoffensive measures adopted against the Italian force four boys. We are much exposed to at Massowah. The Cossack chief makes no attempt to conceal the factthat something more than mere ties of We use them as chest-protectors, friendship bind him to the interests and placing one on the chest and one on the fortunes of the Negas and of his gen-eral, and admits that several thousand ward off the cold, but act as a tonic.

regards as hopeless the situation of the Italians at Massowah. The hills and mountain passes which environ the town on every side are held by a well-drilled force of 40,000 hardy Abyssi-nian mountaineers, commanded by Ras-al-Louls, and well equipped with Remington rifles. The town of Masso-wah itself is one of the most postiferous wah itself is one of the most pestiferous and unhealthy spots on the whole Red-sea coast, and the Italians are losing an enormous quantity of men by sickness

and disease.
Om Ashimoff returned to Russis about eight months ago, leaving his two lieutenants with Ras-al-Louia. On arriving at Moscow he was most warmly received by the late Editor Katkoff, by whose assistance he organised the expedition which left the southern metropolis on Wednesday last, with the tacit consent of the Russian Government. Katkoff was only too glad to avail bimself of such a favorable opportunity of extending his Panslavist propagands, and of harassing his arch enemies, the English, and their allies, the Italians. Some eight weeks back Ashimoff's lieutenant, Sastreb, arrived at Mescow from Abyssinia with important letters from Ras-al-Loula to Hetman, recommending urgency and speed.

Om Ashimoff is a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength. He wears an immense red beard, and has a wears an inmense red beard, and has a pair of very soft and mild blue eyes. He always smiles when he is talking, and has a singularly winning manner. M. Deroulede, the mouthpiece of the war party in France, who met him the other day after Katkoff's funeral, was therefore somewhat startled when the Cassack chief asked him in the softest and most insinuating manner possible what the price the 1 rench Government, in the event of a conflict, would be prepared to pay for every head of a German, and whether it would be willing to pay down a large sum for the head of a Prussian general.

The Eminent Impressario, Lately Deceased. The portrait below of Strakosch is

from an excellent photograph taken in New York, and shows the eminent impressario as he was in his most energetic When he died Strakosch was about seventy years of age. He was born in Brunn, Austria. His

first appearance in public was at the age



of seven years, when he performed at

salaries of German artists in those Korsakoff, was obliged to force them to early days. A tenor in Agram received recross the frontier and to return to then thirty france a month, and the star of a company was lucky if his Ashimoff, on hearing of the mea- monthly salary reached a hundred sures adopted against his followers, francs. From Germany he went to Italy lost no time in coming to this city, and to complete his musical education. He used every effort to induce the Czar to | was provided with a letter of introdurevoke the Governor-General's edict.
Finding that a deaf ear was turned to composed "Sonnambula," When he had completed his studies in the art of had completed his studies in the art of disgust, and, accompanied by his two disgust, and, accompanied by his two favorite lieutenants, Sastrebb and Goff, city when the revolution of 1848 broke Finding that music and politics con- did not agree he started for America, where he met Salvatore Patti, the father bassy. After a good deal of negotiation he entered into an agreement with the military attache of Queen Victoria's mission, according to the terms of the sister of Adelina Carlotti Patti, with whom in 1843. In 1850 he married Amelia, the sister of Adelina Carlotti Patti, who he had become acquainted in Vienna in 1843. In 1850 he married Amelia, the sister of Adelina Carlotti Patti, who survives him. From her eighth to her eleventh year Adelina Patti travelled with Maurice Strakosch, singing in concerts, and in his "Sonvenirs" he says that he had frequently to tear her away who was then sixteen years old. This impressario received propositions from managers in all parts of the world. He first decided to go to Mexico, but, learning that the bandits controlled the country and made travel unsafe, he went to Cuba. Through the early part of her operatic career Patti sang under the management of Mr. Strakosch. In 1870 he made a contract with Christine Nillson in Liverpool to sing in concerts in America, guaranteeing her 5,000 francs for every performance, when the receipts exceeded 20,000 francs the diva to have one half of the surplus

> ratic stage after her marriage, and it was he who first introduced Clara Louise Kellogg in opera to the London Deceased was known quite as widely Paris, and wherever he was known he was liked. His long experience of life in every quarter of the globe had given him a rare fund of anecdete, and his conversation was set off by an originality of expression which gave it a pecuhar zest. He had a remarkable faculty for acquiring languages, but with the exception of Italian, which he had learned with care, he spoke them all with strong accent.

1874 the impressario had another suc-

cessful season in America with Nillson

Mlle, Sesse, who retired from the ope-

and Campanini as his attractions. An

How to Overcome the Dangers of Exposure.

Francis O'Reilly, the well-known livery-man of No. 18 Prince street, New York, says of Allcock's Porous "For the last forty-two years I have

been engaged in the livery and hacking business. I am greatly aided by my four boys. We are much exposed to of his men have left their homes in Persia and are now on their way to Abyssinia. When asked if his Cossacks were taking their ponies with them he replied in the negative, eaying that they were merely taking their saddles, and their lasses, and that horses could be found everywhere. Ashimoff

FASHION'S FANCIES. DRESS REFORM HEALTHFUL BUT NOT AGREBABLE TO THE FAIR ONES.

Jackets for Street Wear-Elegant Evening Dress-Bridal Trousseaux and Wedding Fashions-Bustles Doomed, Etc.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.) NEW YORK, October 15, 1887. The jackets for street wear now seen are made in plain or hair-lined ma-terials, and checks have not as yet resumed their popularity for short gar-ments, although the long newmarkets and ulsters are nearly all made in such goods. These jackets are made rather long upon the hips, nearly covering terests of the South and West. largest portion of the tournure, in front they are made round, the edges bound in broad black braid. This braid, together with corded epaulets and brandebourgs, form the only garniture used. The jackets are usually made with either one or two turned the consumption will double; yes, and more than double. Therefore the niture used. The jackets are usually made with either one or two turned lapels below the collar, and the latter is made high but turned over from the more than double tre revenue. The top. One pocket upon the left breast and one on each hip complete the garment, which is lined throughout with is to abolish the tax on tobacplain or striped satin. DRESS REFORM

is producing designs for what its advocates style hygienic costumes. They may be hygienic, but they are certainly not beautiful; and very few women who have any regard for their appear-ance will adopt them. They are made as nearly shapeless above the waist as possible, because intended to be worn either without corsets or over those substitutes for corsets termed " waists. At the waist they are usually belted. No tournure is to be worn, so that the skirt hangs straight all the way around. The chief object of the skirt seems to be to cling as close about the legs as possible, and this it contrives to do. For some reason, although these robes are designed to exhibit women's natural form, they do not attain the object sought. Put a woman in one of them, and her hips seem to disappear; her waist is very much enlarged, though this is no bad feature; her bust melts imperceptibly between her chest and her waist, and if her lower limbs be any freer they are certainly, if anything less, en edvidence than in the ordinary walkingskirt. In fact, the whole effect is that

of a moving, animated pillar.

For my own part I think Monsieur Worth's suggestion of a blouse, short skirt and knickerbockers would be far preferable if the outward dress of women is to be altered at all. This women is to be altered at all. Alls change in the outer garments will always be the stumbling block of dress reform. Whether it be prejudice or not, show any lady the most artistic red, for obvious reasons.

The same treatment should be reasons. most ordinary nineteenth century walking-dress to her and she will instantly leclare the latter the more attractive. And ladies will have the attractive in

AN EVENING COSTUME. A rich and elegant evening costume s in gobelin-blue velvet, which composes the bodice, and heavy Grecian drapery. The bodice is made with square-cut corsage, and is sleeveless with the exception of little pulls of

s of creamy-white satin, embroidered lith floral designs. The fashionable bridal transscan will nclude at least one black silk costume, extensively trimmed with jet, and a jaunty little black plush wrap, with feather trimming upon its borders, also

At many fashionable weddings, either Formerly black at a wedding was an its full development at twenty years of omen of woe to the wedded pair.

The tulle veil retains its ascendancy, may be said of the respiratory and di-

and except where the lace is an heir-loom of the bride's family, it is never seen now.

Olive-green is a stylish color for the

Olive-green is a stylish color for the 'going-away" gown. THE WATTEAU PLAIT-BUSTLES.

Modifications of the Watteau plait are fashionable trimmings for breakfast-gowns and matinees. They are usully made much fuller than the conventional "Watteau," and are shirred on to the back of the upper portion of the gown so as to form a gathered train. Bustles are doomed-or so they say.

In truth it seems as though the days of the excessive tournore had already passed away. There is still room for Club. modification in this portion of the toilet.

RICH AND COSTLY MATERIAL.

That the coming winter is to be a seafrom her playmates in order that her instruction should not be neglected. In 1859 Mr. Strakesch assumed the direction of the Italian opera in New York and arranged for the dibut of Patti, or plush, all figures, are quite frequent carriage and reception costum took place November 24, 1859, and and, as for evening dresses, they exalthough the young debutante had had hibit all the bues of the rainbow, and with the orchestra, her appearance was a triumph. After this success the impressario received propositions. years ago, never thought of in his wild-est dreams—gobelin, old pink, serpent, all sorts of pale blue tints, azaela and sappho, and perruchee (this last being a delicate green). The evening tints

> THE NEW SOUTH. Her luterest in Manufacturing-Let Well Enough Alone.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Under our present tariff, whimsical though it may be in many things, the development of manufacturing in the cedented. If it continues for ten years more the South will be self-sustaining, self-subsisting, and ready for any emer-gency. The building of railroads in the South bas been coequal with her other of Mr. Strakoseh's pupils was manufactures; each promotes the other. The South needs power to make her conservatism, natural to her people, potent in controlling the wild and rapidly-developing passions of the northern people. The conservatism of the South is the bow of promise for the whole country. Hence the North and West are quite as much interested in the power and wealth of the South as a potent conservator of peace and union as the southern people. In all probability, in a few more years of protection, as we call it, the South will enter the market with iron and cotton manufactures as cheap as any nation in Europe. Stability in our tariff system is essential

> Suppose it is true that by what we call free trade we could introduce into our markets \$300,000,000 of manufactures for 25 per cent, less than we can manufacture them. It is apparent that in this way the consumers would secure \$25,000,000 a year. It is equally apparent that the country at large would lose \$275,000,000 a year, because to import \$300,000,000 of manufactures from Europe is to send away \$300,000,000 or its equivalent, which we would otherwise keep in this country to be used in building railroads, manufacturing, mining, &c.

Are we prepared to send out of this country \$300,000,000 a year in order to secure \$25,000,000 to the consumer?

France, the equestrian monument on the Rue de Bivoli, near the Louvre.

manufactories in the vast interior or seriously cripple them. Take wool. Let it come in free. It can be brought OLD WINCHESTER. to these water localities about 33 per MORE LIKE ITS ANCIENT SELF THAN cent. cheaper than it can be produced in the interior. Then, of course, free wool would give the East the monopoly THE OTHER SCHOOLS.

the interior. Then, of course, free wool would give the East the monopoly of woollen manufactories and destroy our wool production and the raising of sheep. The raising of sheep from their pasturage, &c., is quite as great profit to the farmers as the wool itself. They are great fertilizers. The same reasoning will apply to free iron, free coal, and all other free raw material that can be produced abroad. The Recent Celebration of its Five Hundredth Anniversary-Curious Relics of the Past. [David Kerr in New York Times.]

My last letter was dated from Stone henge, and the one before it from Old Sarum; but I am still deep in local antiquities, which are so abundant in this part of England that two-andname of Winchester, immortalized in the New World by the memory of a "Now we come to the old school the New World by the memory of a battle unique in history, has in the Old World other associations equally enduring and not a whit less honorable. Four years ago, on my way back from Zululand, I gave a hasty description of some of the more note-worthy spots in the ancient cathedral city of William de Wykeham as a kind of supplement to my account of the neighboring Abbey of St. Cross. But at that time the great public school, which takes its name from the town, was closed for the holidays, and not until this week have I had a chance of ecing it as it deserves. Apart from the many illustrious men

whom it has produced, Winehester Col-lege has a special interest of its own, from its having preserved more of its original form and character than any other of the great schools of England. Rugby and Harrow-mere infants at best when compared with fourteenth-century Winchester—are now modernized beyond recognition. Even classic Eton itself would not be likely to offer many familiar features to the eye of its founder, Henry VI., if that most saintly and useless of English monarchs were to revisit it now. But Winchester, although it has just celebrated its five hundredth anniversary, has succeeded in preserv-ing till within a very few years of the present time all the essential features f what it was when it first came from the hands of the good old bishop who founded it in the days of Richard II. Even now, in spite of all recent altera-tions, it retains enough of its mediæval characteristics to be one of the most picturesque and interesting monuments of the past in the whole South of Eng-

ly fainting and heart clot, and even death, will follow in a few moments when the person is raised to an upright 'You're just in time to see the place position, by which the brain is drained of the scanty supply of blood and ceases to send its vitalizing influence to here for the anniversary celebration last Friday and Saturday, for as it was our five hundredth anniversary of short work of the great dining-hall,

"I must try to console myself," answer I, "with the recollection of hav-ing been in Iceland in 1874 on the thousandth anniversary of its coloniza-reom appears a small round table, with tion. We had guests there from all a single knife and fork upon it, in-parts of Europe and America, although tended for the use of the fuckless official by ill-luck the one man whom I spe-cially wanted to see—poor old Hans Christian Andersen—was too ill to come, and in fact he died only a few months later. But where are you taking me now?" "To the porter's lodge, where a good many of our colvery pare. It is generally understood by even unprofessional persons that the head should be lowered when fainting ge 'antiques' are preserved. He's uite a character, this porter of ours, and if you had time for a regular talk with him he could tell you a good deal that would be well worth hearing."

The next moment we find ourselves in front of the low doorway of the portection of any sort along its edges.

"How on earth did they manage "How on earth did they manage in those days?" ask I. pary diseases than the other organs. Nature has wisely fortified the citadel portant points. Enclosed in a strong bony ease, it is much less liable to inseum of local curiosities. First comes an socient "scourge," used in maintaining the discipline of the school, not unlike a long-handled birch-broom, the gogue whose heart was in his work. Next in the list figures a quaint, to mechanical action—later in life than old-fashioned desk of dark oak-one of those which the young students call "toys" in their peculiar dialect-at which the Wykehamites of show the impairment of age the brain will be capable of active and prolonged former generations used to prepare their lessons. Among the countless names rudely carved or scribbled upon its surface is one for the preservation of which every lover of English literature and natural history will be thankful: "Frank Buckland, 1844." Then follow a number of antique tiles—with the pattern of a star or a lily neatly

worked upon each—dug up during the repairs of the college kitchen. Several few rather elever carvings done by the boys themselves complete the col The inspection over, we all three marched out into the great quadrangle,

where the porter points with a broad grin to a stone trough close to the wall, a curious sight. In one corner I notice that within the memory of living men back to the time of William de Wyksthis trough and spout represented the ham himself, with a kind of wooden ham himself, with a kind of wooden washing apparatus reserved for the use of the school-boys. "Why, there's planty of gentlemen been to visit the place lately," says he, "who remember quite well having washed themselves at that trough when they were at school here." "It must have taken a very long while," suggest I, "for so year, long wery long while," suggest I, "for so many boys to wash here one after This concludes the inspection of the From this historical trough we pass

to the college kitchen, just at which point Mr. Porter takes his leave and returns to his post, leaving me to the experienced guidance of Mr. S. In the vestibule of the kitchen the latter halts o point out to me a very queer old picture, which was unearthed in the course of the repairs after lying con-The painting represents a human figure in the embroidered blue cost and hose of an old-fashioned English-serving man, with an ass's head, a pig's snout, padlock on his under jaw, a sword by his side and a shield at his back, the sharp hoofs of a stag instead of feet, a pitchfork, broom, and shovel grasped in his left hand, while his right is out stretched and open. This extraordinary hobgoblin is labelled "The Trusty Servant," and the explanation of th allegory-which certainly appears to need one-is given by an inscriptio in Latin verse beneath the portrait, to which the following translation is sul

joined: "A trusty servant's portrait would you see,
This emblematic figure well surrey.
The perfect's shout 'not nice in diet shows,
The pedicot shut—no servets he'il disclose;
Patient the ass his master's wrath will bear,
Swiftness in errand the siag's feet declare,
Loaded his left hand 'apt to labor' saith.
The vest his neathers, open hand his faith;
Cirt with his sword, his shield upon his arm,
Himself and master he'il protect from harm

After a short survey of the kitche ending players of the country, and, itself-which presents no very notewith the team of sluggers he gathered worthy feature except the massive beams of black oak which cross and reabout him, has made the race for the cross its whitewashed ceiling—we pass on to the school chapel. Modernized though it is, it is undeniably worth sec-The current number of L'Art has a helicgravure from the Salon piece by Freniet, a gorilla which has seized a negress, and, though wounded by an arrow, is keeping her defenders at bay with stones. The composition is powerful though herrible. Fremet has the distinction of being the author of diers upon the fatal hillside of the half or the trampled uplands around the distinction of being the author of the best statue of Jeanne d'Arc in France, the equestrian monument on the Rue de Bivoli, near the Louyre.

the shrines of these heroic dead the grand and consoling words spoken ages ago by Him in whom is life everlast-ing: "God is not a God of the dead ing: "God is not a God of the dead but of the living, for all live unto Him." But if the chapel be modern the cloistures beyond it are not. The rib-

bed roof with its mighty oaken rafters, the pointed arches, the massive pillars, the ghostly shadow and deep dreamy stillness—amid which the echo of our footsteps sounds unnaturally loud—all speak so strongly of the past that we should hardly be surprised to see Wil-liam de Wykeham himself, with his episcopal crosier and mitre, come sweeping toward us from the door of the beautiful chantry which he built twenty letters instead of two would hardly suffice to deal with them. The which is certainly as well worth a visit

> room," says Mr. S., unlocking another door, "but it's been so much altered of late that you would hardly know it again if you had seen it in its original state. I have an engraving of it at nome as it was before the alterations, which I'll show you when we have fin ished our inspection. You see there are still a few relics of the old style remain ing. That arm-chair raised above the floor at the upper end of the room was for the head master, and two of the Presidents sat in those two chairs to the right and left of it. Ther the boys, when they had prepared their lessons at the lower end of the room, came up and said them on that long oaken bench that runs along the wall below the head master's chair, and that's why we still talk of 'going up to books' instead of 'going into school. And there on that board up above th door are the original Latin rules of the school, if you can see to read them.

There they are, sure enough, those quaint, crabbed symbols of the iron discipline prevalent in the "good old times," when no boy was supposed to have properly completed his education unless he had been flogged at least once or twice a week till the blood ran down. One can fancy what the young scrapegraces of that age would think of njunctions to "keep their eyes modestly fixed upon the ground" and to "let nothing light or profane be read among them," a rule which must have borne very hard upon any poor little fel-low who had secretly brought his fa-vorite "Arabian Nights" or "Robinson Crusoe" into school along with him. Equally unpalatable to these active lads must have been the ordinance which prescribed for them by way of exercise and amusement a in working order, for the school breaks up to-morrow," says my friend Mr. S., one of the masters, who has kindly unprominent two-and-two-after the fudertaken to show me everything that is to be seen. "The Scotch and Irish boys go down to-night, and all the rest from Mr. S., has held its own up to a follow to-morrow morning. It's rather comparatively recent date, although it a pity, by the bye, that you weren't is fortunately abolished now.

course we made as big a thing of it as which, with its dark oaken screen and antiquated "buttery hatch," looks more thoroughly mediaval than any whose duty it is to preside at the school dinners, and who sits here in solitary state, like a professional Rabinson Crusee on an extremely limited island. As I begin to make notes of these details Mr. S. suddenly produces for my inspection one of the in this bell, which are now almost su a reeded by the modern plate. mooth, square piece of wood, hardly

ter's lodge, which is quite filled up by the burley figure of the worthy porter himself, a ruddy, stalwart John Bull, looking wonderingly at this characterin fact, for then the gravy would have supple, wiry, whiplike twigs of which must have been no joke to encounter when wielded by some muscular pedadare say that in the good old times they didn't trouble themselves much about a few splashes of grease, more or less.

He points to a huge antique jug of black leather, which, although now leaky and useless, has evidently seen illed to the brim it must certainly have held at least a gallen of strong beer, and even the mighty drinkers of the olden time probably found one such bumper quite enough for them. I in wardly wonder whether one of the es-sential qualifications required from a repairs of the college kitchen. Several can have been the capacity of emptying clumsy iron keys of the old school and this formidable tankard at a single

draught without taking breath.

Then we go through some of the old rooms, which, with their oaken "supporting pillar" in the centre, and their deep-niche-like windows with stone steps leading up to them, are certaigly a carrious sight. In one corner I notice overhung by a spout, and informs us a queer, antique bedstead, said to date

"Well, I don't know about | school, but on the following day Mr. that, sir, 's rejoins the porter with a S., warming to his work, marches me sguiffcant chuckle, "for you see each off again to examine the crypt of the Winchester, was completely blocked up with a mass of earth and stones that is now cleared away. The verger—a man after Dickens's own heart—points out with evident satisfaction the very spot where Bishop Courtenay was found walled up between two pillars, and the place where "we found a queer sort o' coffin, sir, all covered with pitch as close as ever it could stick, and a lot o' ropes of twisted grass wound round and round it, and when we opened the coffin it was all full of hav and the skeleton in the middle, for all the world like game in a hamper. Now, here's something that you wen't see every day," he adds, turning toward the other side of the crypt. "The water's apt to come in here sometimes, you know, and so they've put in a pipe to run it off. Well, as you'll see, the pipe's six inches above the level of the flo and so the water has got to be half a foot deep all over the crypt before it can get into the pipe at all! That's what you might call a clever bit of eagineering, ain't it?"

By way of an appropriate wind up to our antiquarian researches we pay a visit to the Dean-himself a noted archeelogist-who shows us an amount of "treasure trove" in the form of Saxon coins and relics which would make a collector's mouth water, and ends by recounting his discovery of one of the iron rings belonging to the tomb of St. Swithin himself, who ought certainly to rank as the most important saint in England, inasmuch as he is popularly supposed to be the patron of English weather, and more especially of English rain.
. "Now I think of it," observes Mr.

S., with perfect gravity. "I remem-ber to have heard that when it was first proposed to remove St. Swithin from the close into the cathedral itself, the saint—whether objecting to the pro-ceeding or merely wishing to make a salutary display of his power—caused it to min for ferty days without inter-mission, and so made the removal im-possible."

story," rejoins the Dean, with a sly twinkle in the corner of his eye; "but the fact is that St. Swithin's tomb is only ten feet from the cathedral door; so that unless the forty days' rain was on the same scale as in the time of Noah I doubt whether it would be much of a hindrance to the removal."

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK. Lemon Elizir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons combined with other vegotable liver tonics, cathartics, aromatic stimulants, and blood-purifiers.

Fifty cents and one dollar per boule. Sold by druggists generally and by all wholesale ruggists.

Prepared by H. Mozlev. M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
For billousness and constipation take Lemon

For indigestion and foul stomach take Lemo For sick and nervous headache take Lemo Elixir.

For sleeplessness and nervousness take
Lemon Elixir. For loss of appetite and debility take Lemon

Elixir.

For fevers, malaria, and chills take Lemon Elixir.

Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above-named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver. LEMON HOT DROPS LEMON HOT DROPS

cure all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore
Throat, Brouchitts, Paeumonia, and all Throat
and Lung Diseases, Price 25 cents, Lemon
Hot Drops, Sold by druggists, Prepared by
Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga., in both liquid and
lexenger form.

oc 2-SutDel

AUCTION SALES-Future Days. By Frank D. Hill & Co.

> John T. Goddin, Real Estate Auctioneers,

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VAL U LABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON THE EAST SIDE SEVEN TEENTH BETWEEN BROAD AND GRACE STREETS AT AUCTION.

Schmidtapp Live-Cak Distill-ery Company United States ery Company

ss.

Edlah Chappell and others.

United States
for Eastern
District of Virginia.

Ey virtue of a decree entered in above cause 13th July, 1887, we, the undereigned special commissioners, will sell, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1887, at 420 o'clock P. M., the VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE described in said decree, as follows:

REAL ESTATE described in said decree, as follows:

1st. The LOT OF LAND, with a HANDSOME NEW BRICK STORE AND DWELLING above, recently occupied by Ediah Chappel as barroom and restaurant, fronting 28 feet on east side of Seventeenth between firead and Grace streets, 100 feet deep.

2d. immediately after the above sale, 50 3-12x 100 FEET OF GROUND addining the above, to be divided into three building last according to a plat with auctioneers, upon one of which loss there is a small frame office.

The atoreloid above referred to its now under good rental, and is a good stand for buildings, the vacant lots, if improved now, will pay a handsome income on the investment. The new Electric Street-Railway Company possess in front of this property, and read estate along the route is bound to improve in value.

TEINS: One fourth cash; balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, interest added from day of sale; title retained until purchasemoncy is paid and deed colered by the Court, B. RAND, WELLFORD, ALLEN G. COLLINS, HARVEY WILLSON, Special commissioners, United States Circuit Court, J.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, 1 RICHMOND, July 14, 1887. ing decree has been noved as directed therein, ce 14 M. F. FLEASANTS, Clerk, By J. Thompson Brown & Co.,

Real Estate Agents and Auction 1113 Main street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

HIGHEST BIDDER. CORNER PROPERTY. FOUR BRICK DWELLINGS, Nes, 160, 102, 110, AND 112, SOUTHWES COUNER OF FIFTH AND CARY

) Chancery Court Currer Rich-By virtue of the above decree the undersited, commissioner therein appearated, with

or tree bouses are approximately and these bouses, being near to the dopole, arrived work-shope, and inreplications the and obsects manufactories.

The sale can be attended with resurrance of its being made and reported to the Cours.

Trans: One fourth cash, and before it six must uselve months, with interest affed and title retained until all the purchase-money is paid and deed ordered by the Cours.

J. W. ANDERSON,
Commissioner,

J. Thompson Brown & Co., Auctioneers,

WHITTLE, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST TAYLOR AND ALS., DEFENDANTS-IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF EIGHMOND:

or threater of racing state of the said court, certify that the bond required of the special commissioner by the decree in said cause of october 1,1 str, has been duly given.

Given under my hand this lith day of October, 1887.

BENJAMIN H. BERRY,

TIMEUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUA-

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1887. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1887,
at Charles City Courthouse (that being courtday), at 2 o'clock F. M., TWO TRACTS OF
LAND, with improvements thereon, iying and
being in the county of Charles City, i.e first
tract containing THIRTY ACRES OF LAND,
known as a part of "Green Meadow"; and we
second tract containing THITY ACRES, known
as "Stoney's"—both of which parcels of land
lie in the upper end of Charles City county.
TERMS: Enough in cash to pay deat secured—
viz., \$250, with interest and costs of sale, say
450; and resulted upon reasonable terms to be
made known on day of sale.

EDHUND WADDILL Ja.,
oc 15

By Feindexter & Denoon.

By Poindexter & Denoon,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1203 Main street. TRUSTEE'S SALE OF TWO DE-A STRABLE BRICK DWELLINGS ON THE OUTH SIDE OF JACKSON STREET BE TWEEN ST. JAMES AND PRICE STREETS.—

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2718, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., the above-describe PROFERTY. The improvements consist two brick dwellings, two stories and tassement with atom 8 or 9 rooms each and outside kitchens. Lot fronts thirty (30) feet and of leads back in parallel lines 157 feet to an alle 18 feet vide. feet wide. FERMS: Expenses of sale and an amount to

A FRANKLIN-STREET RESI-DENCE. .

No. 319 east Franklin street is now offered at private sale. The House contains thirteen rooms, is in first-class order, and has all motern improvements. Hot and cold water upstairs and electric bells.

A good stable on the let.

The desirable location of this property should make it especially attractive for a residence or an investment.

m investment.

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1113 Main street. VALUABLE

BROAD-STREET CORNER-STORE PROPERTY

Northeast Comer FIRST AND BROAD STREETS.

OCCUPIED BY JOHN J. RING, GROCER,

LEGATEES' SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF C. L. LUDWIG. DECEASED.

By order of the logators, who are non-reg lents, we will sell at public agentia, on in

premises, on FRIDAY, OCTORRESI, 1887, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1887, at 1 o'clock P. M., the above EXCEEDING DESIRABLE CORDENS-STORE PROPERS' No. 24 BROAD STREET. The led fronts 21 fe 4 inches by 120 feet to a write payed, alley, which alley is a large warehouse.

This property, immediately in front of a latest and finest increved store property Broad street, is one of the next business were on this side, of Broad street, and the fe nat First street is destined to be the least thorough fare across the great retail business toulevand of the city should attact the atoution of those desiring the choicest inveging of our city.

from city.

Trans: One third each; balance in six and twelve months, interest added and secured by trust-deed.

J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., Auctioneers. oc 13

By J. Thompson Brown & Co., Real Estate Agents and Austioneers, 1113 Main street.

LEGATEES' SALE

DESIRABLE CENTRAL LOCATION, COMMO-DIOUS, SUBSTANTIAL, AND CON. VENIENT, SOUTHWEST COUNCE TESTE AND CLAY SUIGETS, NEAR THE DEAUTIFUL AND EXTENSIVE GROUNDS OF THE INCHMOND FE. MALE INSTITUTE,

SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF C. L. LUB. WIG, DECEASED.

By order of the legation we will sell at parti-arction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, October 21, 1887, at 420 P. M., the above CORNER DWELLING, No. 410, southwest corner of Teach and Cop Att. 15. And the street of the streets, and the streets, and the streets of the s

J. THE MISON BROWN & CO., Beal Estate Agent and Auctioneer, Bank and Eleventh streets.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF EX-CELLENT FAIRM OF TWENTY AND CONTROL BROOK TERNIPHSE, NOR ME SOCIETION BROGHOUS WITH LARGE BRIDE DWELLING AND OTHER IMPROVEMENT THEREON AND OTHER IMPROVEMENT CORE OF HER CORE alst of Jone, 1807, in the case of a factorization of trustee, and also so, Mary try in flour 2 a also, the undersupped, special communities thereby appointed, will sed at public available on the premises, on

TUESDAY, OSTORER 18, 1887 o'clock P. M., the VALUABLE PART

RICO-CHELLET BERNEY, TRUSTER, &G., PLAINTIFF, AGAINST MARY LYDIA HARRETP AND ALG., DETENBANTS.

THE FAMOUS HOT SPRINGS OF VIRGINIA AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1987, at the office of N. W. Bose, N. 4 E. street, in the city of Hichmond, Va. 45 auction, the noted HOT Stations of GINIA, situated in Bath county, Va. 8

TERMS: \$25,000 in each; and the redduc-

Commissioners of Chancery Court.

N. W. Bowr, Auctioners.

A. W. Bowr, Auctioners.

N. W. Bowr, Auctioners.

HALL'S ADMINISTRATOR, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST PRICE'S EXECUTRIX AND ALS, DEFENDANCE IN THE CHARGENY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICESOND. RICEMOND.

I. Replantin H. Berry, clerk of said coursers by the bond resulted of the special commissioners by the decree to said come Cototer 9, 1886, has been duly given.

Given under my hand this 11th day of Option, 1896.

BENJAMIN H. BERRY, se 22-codfociotats

By A. J. Bradley & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers,

Manchester, Va.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL EXTATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF PULL STREET INTEGER TO SUPPLY TWEEN TWEIFTH AND THREENING STARETS, CONSISTING OF A LABOR DOUBLE BETCH STORE AT THE CORNER OF HITLE AND THREEENING STORE AT THE CORNER OF HITLE AND THREEENING STORE AT THE CORNER OF HITLE AND THREEENING STORE AT THE CORNER OF HITLE AND THREE SOUTH OF SOU

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1887. at 3:30 P. M., sell the above PROPERTY = 200 TERMS: One fifth cash; and residue on credits Takes to cauth case; and research of eig. tweive, eighteen, and twostymonus, negotiable notes, interest a hied to day of sale, and title retained until the we purchase money be paid. The purchase required to deposit their cash payments notes in the Citizons Bank of Richmont a credit of the court and alle certificates in